

PRICE THREEPENCE

PARRAMATTA.

the occasion. THE OLDER OF FORESTERS.—The Court "Fride of Australia," in connection with the above order, celebrated their ninth anniversary on Wednesday evening, by a dinner at Mr. N. Payten's hotel, followed by a ball which was conducted to a successful conclusion. At the dinner, the following gentlemen were present:—The Hon. the Chief Justice of the Court, Mr. S. Messer, who was supported by Dr. Brown, and the past officers of the body. Mr. S. Jones, secretary, occupied the vice-chair. The loyal toasts were followed by "The Court Fride of Australia," given by Dr. Brown, the District Surgeon, New South Wales, by the vice-chairman—"Foresters all the world over," by Mr. Spanach—"The medical adviser of the Court, Dr. Brown," by Mr. Newling, and other more formal toasts. From the statistical information furnished by the visitors, it was ascertained that the Court appeared to be in a most satisfactory and encouraging position. The results for the past year had amounted to—

NEW ZEALAND.

By the Alexandra (s.) we have dates from Otago to the 18th, from Invercargill to the 19th, and from Lyttelton to the 11th instant.

The Otago Provincial Government Gazette, of the 12th instant, contains a statement of revenue and expenditure during the quarter ending 30th June. The revenue from all sources was £80,386 12s. 4d., which was made up of the following items: Customs, £20,978 7s. 4d.; gold export duty, £609 8s. 10d.; Government land, £25,638 11d.; natives' rights and licenses, £682 14s.; harbour dues, £81 9s. 4d.; petty dues, £517 6s. 11d.; sheep assessments, £105 0s. 3d.; dog tax, £731 16s.; licences of all classes

£1420 19s.; school fees,
36 14s. 6d.; lunatic

The same paper reports that, on Saturday afternoon, the 15th instant, as a man was crossing through the flax from the Belvidere Hotel, in York-place, to Roslyn, he was suddenly pounced upon by three men who wore masks on their faces, and one of whom was armed with a pistol. They robbed him of all the money he had about him, and it is said that they mul-

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The honour of being the first Mayor of Dunedin will be very sharply contested for. The formality of opening the new year with a civic reception, which will take place on the 17th instant, in front of the premises of the Volunteer Fire Brigade, Princes-street; and Mr. E. R. P. Cargill, M.P.C., who had been appointed by the Corporation to the office of Mayor, will have the pleasure of reading the nominations of five candidates, viz.:—Mr. H. H. Forman, the sheriff; Mr. William Mason, M.L.H.; Mr. J. H. Wilson, M.L.H.; Mr. William Wilson, solicitor; and Mr. Joseph Alexander James Macgregor, solicitor.

The *Daily Times* publishes the following extract from a letter from Mr. E. R. Cargill, the honorary secretary of the New Zealand Exhibition, to the Colonial Secretary:—"I have the honour, by direction of the Commissioners, to forward for the information of Government the enclosed copy of a letter addressed to me by the Commissioners from their agent in England, Mr. J. John Morrison:—"I may call the attention of the Commissioners to the fact that the date for holding the exhibition is the 1st of January, 1887, and that the date fixed for 1887, and would urge the desirability of giving the colony a prominent position in the list of exhibitors at that occasion, for Melbourne, Victoria."

GENERAL LEE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New York Herald*, writing from Richmond, gives the following account of an interview with General Lee:

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not, but not a crushing blow. It was of military, political, significance. I asked, Was not that the first time that the surrender of the restriction of State rights? By no means, the General replied. When the South shall be wholly subdued there will then ensue the surrender of the restriction of State rights. The single army is simply a military necessity. The army of Northern Virginia was surrendered because further resistance on the part would only increase the force of the South. When the South shall be forced to surrender all its forces, and return to the Union, it is indisputably, by that act, surrendered. The principle will then be settled by military power. On this question of State sovereignty the General contends that there exists no legitimate room for doubt. In the contest of the States the law of the sword is the question of definition of the relative powers of the States and their relation to the general Government was raised, but afterwards much discussion was dropped. The question of the States remained unsolved until the present time. The war is destined to set it at rest. It is unfortunate that it was not settled at the outset; but that it was not settled then, and had to be settled now,

rested the conservative sentiment of the North, which proposed a general amnesty to all soldiers and military leaders of the South who would return to the Union and be held to a strict accountability. "Would that have been just," he asked. "What has Mr. Davis done more than any other man to bring about this war? What has he done to justify the belief that he has occupied a prominent position as the great of a whole people, but that he has made him no more so now as rebel than the rest. His position as a whole people were his acts. He was not accountable for the commencement of the struggle. On the contrary, he was one of the last to give assent to the address to the people, and he was the only one who strenuously opposed it from the outset and portrayed its ruinous consequences in his speeches and by his writings. Why, then, should he be held more accountable than any other man for the consequences of the war? It was not my province to discuss those questions, as this illustration disclosed the bent of the *General*'s mind it was all that I desired to know." In taking issue with the *General* on the subject of amnesty, Lincoln was greatly respected by a very large body of good men at the North, and that as a soldier he was universally admired, and that it was generally hoped that he would yet lead an army of Union soldiers.

MAIDEN AUNTS AND UNBROTHERS

[illegible]

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The town of Ismahia is a comfortable French settlement, with several thousand inhabitants, a good inn, and some handsome houses, and stands on a gently rising ground, falling down to Lake Timseh (the Lake of the Crocodiles), now a bitter salt lake. This station is destined to be the future inland port of the Suez Canal, being about half-way from the direct maritime canal between Port Said and Suez. Only two—at most, three years ago—when M. Lesseps went to Ismahia with two other persons, his caravan consisted of about forty camels, to carry his tent and a few provisions, and water; now you are as comfortable at Ismahia as in most provincial towns in France. Not only did we sit down, about thirty, to a most excellent dinner, but we attended Mass in the morning and witnessed a marriage, and went to a ball in the evening. At Ismahia there is a very large force-pump, which supplies with Nile water the district along the sea-water canal to Port Said. Ismahia is named not only after the Imaï Pachá, the late Viceroy, but Ismahel, as, according to Arab tradition, it was here that Hagar and her son were turned out to perish in the wilderness. The salt-water canal begins near Lake Timseh, and the worst part of the excavation is at the Bouï de Gist, where there is a very heavy and long cutting through an elevation, partly sand and partly rock. The French have, however, erected a very large and powerful dredge, worked by steam power, which casts away the sand and fills trucks, which are conveyed by railroad some distance along the canal and emptied on its banks where wanted. This machine fills a railway truck with sand in two minutes, and does the work of about 40,000 men. At El-Gist the party breakfasted at the house of the head-engineer of the works. In the midst of the desert here is a garden so well watered that snipe come frequently, and fall a prey to some cats kept for other purposes. After breakfast we saw the engine perform its work, and then went in a tender lined with matting along the line, to see the sand emptied out. The canal of sea water is still very shallow, and not half its width; and the voyage was diversified by our having to get out occasionally to lighten the boat when it stuck, and by various vagaries on the part of the camels which drew us. The distance of our first sea voyage on the Suez Canal, from Ismahia to Cantara, the bridge is thirty-five kilometres. We reached Cantara, which is the place where the Syrian caravans come from Egypt stop and water, at 8 at night. To show the importance of this station, we will give a list of the traffic going through it. During the month of November, there passed the bridge of Cantara 7260 camels, 1392 horses, 362 mules, 775 donkeys, 1189 cattle, 3408 sheep, and 849 goats, going from Syria into Egypt; and about one half of the quantity of the same beasts went from Egypt into Syria. At Cantara we visited the hospital, which is clean, and paid a visit to the Greek doctor, who is married to an Englishwoman. Near Cantara there is admirable shooting; gazelles and wild boars abound; but you must go some ten or twelve miles to a belt of wood in search of them. From Cantara we started early, and went to Raz-el-Ain, where the canal has assumed its proper dimensions fifty-eight metres wide. From Raz-el-Ain to Port Said we went in a small steamer. Part of this day's journey was through the Lake Menzaleh, and it is here that the chief difficulties are to be apprehended. The liquid mud at the bottom of the lake will make the deepening of the canal to its proper depth of eight metres or twenty-seven feet, and keeping it at that uniform depth, a matter of great difficulty. The French will soon, however, have about sixty-five large powerful dredges at work; which will do the work hitherto done by forced labour, or free labour, difficult to obtain. When the barges are filled with the liquid mud, they are towed to the side of the canal, where powerful cranes take up the trucks full of mud out of the barges and empty their contents on the bank. These powerful cranes have also an ingenious contrivance attached to them, by which they convey their own railroads along the bank. The voyage through the Lake Menzaleh is interesting, from the constant mirage, of the constant flocks of flamingoes and pelicans, snipe and wild duck. The flamingoes, standing by thousands in the shallow water, look like royal herons, and are very wild, and in their flight they present a white surface, and occasionally they wheel, a rosy surface, to the sun's rays. The proportions of the canal when finished will be 58 metres wide at the top and 22 metres wide at the bottom; the depth is to be 8 metres, or about 27 feet. The company hope in a couple of years to open it with a depth of 5 metres all the way from Port Said to Suez. The distance from Ismahia to Port Said is entirely a new creation. Two or three years ago, when M. Lesseps first went to the spot, it consisted of a narrow strip of sand dividing Lake Menzaleh from the Mediterranean. His companions scraped up some sand from the sea-beach and spread it on the black mud left by the lake—there his tent was pitched. Now Port Said has nearly 4500 Europeans; and about 1500 Arabs live in an Arab village adjoining. It boasts a *cercle*, a Catholic and a Greek church, and an Arab mosque; there is a *Bank Universel*, together with some very good lodgings on the *Quai Eugénie*, and it is altogether a thriving town. A pier, which is to be 1500 metres in length, is partly built; the chief use of it at present seems to be as a fishing station for all the young Greeks and vagabonds of the place. Every minute these young rascals pulled out fish varying from two to four pounds in weight; and when it blows hard, the fish—a sort of coarse grey mullet—are thrown on the sands and caught by the hand. Port Said is the workshop for all the Isthmus of Suez material. Large blocks of sand and cement are there prepared for the future pier, and steam-engines, all the rough material, and put together the iron tanks, barges, and machinery sent from Marseilles and elsewhere. The Greeks are said to work well at any labour requiring change. They will till tanks and barges, and then convey them to the bank, and the Arabs are the best at dull, continuous, and monotonous work. At Port Said, Osman Pachá, the envoy sent from Constantinople to arrange the land question with the Isthmus of Suez Canal Company, joined the party, with his suite of secretaries, engineers, and two Circassian body guards, splendidly armed. He had come with tents, and meant to live with separate establishments; but such was the good reception given by the company that he became M. Lesseps's guest, and his tents were sent to an encampment on the Bitter Lake, not far from Suez, where as yet no houses have been built. The next day at Port Said was spent in visiting the works now in progress—among other places the water reservoir, which seems to have frightened some

alarms in this country, who magnified this peaceful reservoir into a formidable fort. The following day a forced voyage was made from Port Said to Ismahia, and the next day the whole party went out to Suez by the soft water canal. It has been the custom of late to retort the absence of French politeness. "La politesse Française" has taken refuge in Egypt, for it would be unpardonable not to mention the courtesy and kindness with which the only two Englishmen and the one English woman of the party were treated, not only by M. Lesseps, but by all those employed on the Suez canal. Another thing that struck the strangers of the party was the zeal of the French engineers and other employees, and the love and interest they had for their work. "A Trip to the Isthmus of Suez."

DESPERATE CONDITION OF SPAIN.

(From the New Free Press of Vienna, May 6.)

Ugly rumours have for some time been in circulation with respect to Spain. The land of wonders, it is said, is preparing a fresh surprise for Europe. A general rising is spoken of, the day and hour of which would correspond with the projected visit of Queen Isabella to Paris. The Iberian party would like to proclaim Don Luis of Portugal King of Spain. The affair, it is alleged, has been arranged between Lisbon and Madrid. Portugal and Spain would unite, and Queen Isabella, like King Otto of Greece, would lose her throne while on a voyage of pleasure. These rumours are not new, they are always recurring as soon as the situation becomes critical in Madrid. The union of Spain with Portugal is no Spanish or Portuguese idea, for the hatred of these two peoples to each other is proverbial in both countries. But since 1862, Don Luis of Braganza has been the son-in-law of the King of Italy, like Prince Napoleon, and since that time the plan has existed of uniting Spain and Portugal under one sceptre. This fusion is in particular the project of that very suspicious democracy whose head is to be found at the Palais Royal. The Madrid Court has not as yet recognised the kingdom of Italy, is very influential in Rome, and Bonaparte does not like to see Bonaparte anywhere still on the throne. We wish by this only to indicate the source and tendency of the rumours which are constantly recurring, always in the same form. Madrid, it is true, is not in the middle of Africa, that no news should reach us from it; but everything we get from Spain comes via Paris, and receives the French stamp there. Thus it often happens that people hear things about the state of Spain which no one is aware of on the other side of the Pyrenees.

It is very far from our object, however, to wish to gloss over the miserable condition into which Spain has been brought by the incapacity and brainless Ministries which have succeeded each other at the rudder of the State. Spain is a warning to all States how an unbending policy with respect to politics and religion, a passion for reactions, and unjustifiable ambition, can ruin a country. The Spanish people must be absolutely indestructible, to possess the capacity and vital force it still has after so many trials and so much oppression. A decided abandonment of unsound traditions is alone requisite to save this people, so noble at the bottom and so capable of enthusiasm, from the ruin into which it has been plunged by its perverse State policy. The Duke of Valencia, a man calculated to establish peace at home and order in the State economy. While he was in office, Spain was in a comparatively flourishing condition. But his government was not to the taste of the grandees. Palace intrigues overthrew him, and since, the land has been delivered over a prey to all the vicissitudes of a brainless policy. The distinguishing section of the sad history of Spain of late consists of the expedition to Mexico and the attempt to win back San Domingo and Peru. Should a reactionary Government have attempted to satisfy the ambition of the nation which desired nothing but peace and order at home and the restoration of its shattered finances, by holding up old Spanish colonial rule for its admiration? What a complete failure this attempt was events have shown. In San Domingo the Spanish army was literally exterminated by the blacks and the fever; and General Prim was obliged to withdraw from Mexico without having effected his object; and in Peru and in the Chincha Islands. All these unsuccessful enterprises, humiliating to the national feeling by the results they led to, not only displeased the people very much, but shattered the already impaired finances still more. The Narvaiz Ministry came into office with the most praiseworthy intentions, but the Duke of Valencia soon saw himself obliged to yield to the fatal influences. To maintain himself he fell into his old error of a policy of force, and it soon became evident that he was not equal to the difficult position at home or the complications abroad.

The question in Spain is not one of more or less liberalism, but of heroic resolutions to meet a desperate situation. The impossibility of sending pay or reinforcements to the troops in San Domingo, who were exposed to the vengeance of the negroes and pestilential diseases, compelled the Government to ask the Cortes to give up San Domingo, and to state to the representatives of the country that its financial means were exhausted. The impression made on the people was fearful. The first thing thought of, of course, was a loan; but the Minister of Finance, Barzanallana, proposed an anticipation of the taxes, but the impoverished country is not in a condition to pay the taxes due, much less to make an advance. The plan could but miscarry. Barzanallana was replaced by Alejandro de Castro, who proposed the issue of mortgage bonds to the amount of 300,000,000 reals to meet the pressing wants of the treasury. After the Queen had gone first, setting the example by making the nation a present of her pleasure palaces, after some grandees had given some hundred thousands of reals for mortgage deeds, the rest found no purchasers, they were obliged, in order to get money, to distribute the mortgage bonds compulsorily amongst the taxpayers, and thus to have recourse to the detested means of a forced loan, the amount of which was in part obliged to be applied to reimburse the Queen for the fourth part of the worth of the domains given over to the country. The ill-humour at this naturally expressed itself in the Cortes and the Press, and the consequence was that the Government had recourse to repression. A professor at the Madrid University published an article in a paper on the Royal gift. The Government had the writer arraigned, and ordered his dismissal. When the excited crowd made demonstration in favour of the professor, the Ministry judged the greatest severity advisable. The people were fired on, and ten dead, and a hundred and fifty wounded, were left on the ground. The excitement which prevailed was held

down by this bloody repression, but not calmed. Questioned as to this proceeding in the Cortes, the Government declared this act of violence necessary, for that at the back of those who serenaded the Professor stood the agents of the revolutionary party who menaced the throne. The Government itself was the first to talk about a revolutionary danger which, perhaps, did not exist, and which it created by talking about it and trying to put it down by material means of violence instead of intellectual means. Such is the situation of Spain under the rule of the Duke of Valencia, who entered office under the mask of a hypocritical Liberalism, and has now returned to the absolute policy recommended by MM. San Luis and Nocedal. This policy has shown itself incapable of helping Spain; its triumphs were always only the forerunners of fresh catastrophes, and there can be no doubt that this country is now, as it has so often been, on the verge of a crisis. We believe, however, much more in the Narvaiz Ministry being replaced by a pure Progressist Cabinet, of which, perhaps, Count Reuss would be at the head, than in the victory of the so-called Iberian party, whose adherents are very few, both in Madrid and Lisbon. The Portuguese are governed too well constitutionally, and are far too prosperous, to have any inclination to be drawn into the Spanish State bankruptcy, and the Spaniards are too proud and thick-skinned to submit to the rule of their king, even if he resided in Madrid.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN DUBLIN.

(From the United Service Gazette, May 13.)

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, following the example of his illustrious parents, has been graciously making acquaintance with a people who, one day—and may that day be far distant—will, we trust, form a loyal and valuable section of his subjects. During the week which His Royal Highness has remained in Dublin, the inhabitants evinced their loyalty and affection for his Royal House in the most demonstrative manner, and we have reliable authority for stating that his Royal Highness's pleasure at his reception is entirely without qualification. The ovation commenced, we may say, without exaggeration, in Dublin Bay, seeing that every available vessel that the port of Dublin could afford was put into requisition to meet the Royal yacht, and give the passengers the earliest opportunity of paying their respects to his Royal Highness. At Kingstown, the crowd was the largest ever seen in that fashionable suburb, and in Dublin the daily papers inform us that the demonstrations of loyalty have been equal to those which greeted his Royal parents on their memorable visit to Ireland. The Prince of Wales has, in fact, every qualification that could recommend him to an impulsive and enthusiastic people like the Irish. Young, well favoured, affable, full of animal spirits, and familiar with all manly exercises, his Royal Highness could hardly be unpopular with a race who, as much as the ancient Persians, put down a man's highest qualifications to be, "To use the bow well, to ride the great horse, and to tell the truth." This could be seen when the Prince, mounted on a noble charger, came careering down the elastic turf in the Phoenix Park, and graciously acknowledged at once the salute of the soldiers, and the vociferous cheering of the people. Neither did the crowd forget their old friend the Duke of Cambridge, who, when resident in Ireland, was, as "Prince George," so extremely popular with all classes. The two illustrious Princes were cheered to the echo, and then the crowd, who are apt connoisseurs in military affairs, devoted all their attention to the evolutions of the review.

At the opening of the Exhibition, the proofs of devotion to the Prince, and of loyalty to his Royal House, were equally gratifying, and, in fact, everywhere his Royal Highness went the demonstrations of respect were the same. Only one small, contemptible discord jarred on the general harmony, and it is in consequence of the occurrence of that miserable jar having come to our knowledge that we think it our duty to point at least one moral of the Prince's visit to Ireland, for the benefit of all whom it may concern. Yes, there was one exception to the succession of gratifying incidents which marked the Prince's Irish visit. That wretched Yankee organisation, calling itself the Fenian Brotherhood, had sent some of its emissaries over to Dublin, and the scoundrels thus employed had the audacity to circulate handbills headed "No *semper tyrannus*," and calling on the people of Ireland not to stultify themselves as the descendants of Brian Borohme or some equally mythic hero of the past, by running after the chariot-wheels of a Saxon Prince. These blundering ruffians, as ignorant as they were malicious, did not know that the Saxons and Danes were near relations, and that the Royal Family of England claim a direct descent from the ancient Scots-Irish Royal line. Their cowardly malice was indicated by the heading of their placards, but it is pleasant to be able to add that themselves and their missions were treated with the most perfect contempt both by the Prince of Wales and the people whom he had honoured with a visit. His Royal Highness came forth as he listed, and the people everywhere crowded round him, whilst a couple of policemen were quite sufficient to scare the redoubtable "Fenians" from the Irish metropolis.

But the presence of such fellows, and the knowledge from whence they come, form a sad commentary on the policy of our Government which allowed the gallant Southern gentlemen to be crushed, and the vulgar trading Yankees to win an ill-gotten triumph. England through her Government has truckled to Mr. Adams, the American Minister in London, and, in return, Mr. Adams's colleague, Mr. Seward, is organising the "Fenian Brotherhood," sending them over to Ireland to sow sedition, and to crimp conscripts for the war. The man-hunt is now over, and the incident which we have noted in Dublin seems to indicate that the sedition is about to begin. The people of Dublin have done their part in treating these Federal emissaries with entire contempt, and it is to be hoped that even in the eleventh hour the Government will shake off Mr. Adams's dictation for a moment, and take prompt and efficient means to root out this principle before it has had time to become an ulcer. Some months since we called attention to the doings of the Fenian Brotherhood in the country parts of Ireland, and now we have full confirmation of the views we then expressed in the occurrence of this contemptible incident during the Prince's visit to Ireland. It is quite obvious that the people of Ireland are as yet uncontaminated, and they should not be exposed to infection longer than can be possibly avoided. For themselves, they have as we before said, treated the intruders with contempt, but passive contempt is not enough; we trust that before long we shall hear of their taking such an initiative in dealing with these emissaries of

the Washington Cabinet as shall shame our Government out of the culpable apathy which they at present exhibit.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION'S BY-LAWS FOR 1865.

(From the Volunteer Gazette.)
The Wimbledon meeting has become such a Turf, and the National Rifle Association, and others interested in rifle shooting, that the fundamental principles which regulate the shooting may be considered as tolerably well fixed, and offer, in fact, little scope for any observations of our own. The most part of detail, some it may be rather tentative, but chiefly suggested by practical experience, that we propose to call attention to present.

The first important alteration, then, that we find in the by-laws of the association for the present year consists in the permission accorded to all comers to shoot in any position at what has been hitherto considered a standing range, viz., 200 yards. This rule is, in fact, properly qualified by the restriction, "unless otherwise specified," and possibly it may be intended that prizes be shot for by all comers with Enfield or military rifles should be still continued for the shoulder at the short range; but we apprehend that all all-comers' competitions for any rifle will be free as to position at all ranges. This, we think, as it should be, for whatever may be the arguments in favour of always shooting from the shoulder at short ranges with military weapons, it is certainly not a rule that the target side has hardly fair play when fired from the shoulder, and we have little doubt that better scores will be made for the First Stage Albert and for the Wimbledon Cup, under the new regulation, than has hitherto been possible.

The next novelty we come upon is the prohibition of front aperture sights. The question has been much discussed, and we can only say we think the Council of the Association right in disallowing anything which, in its opinion, renders the practice of rifle shooting one jot more dangerous to human life than it necessarily must be. No one can be present at a Wimbledon meeting without marveling at the organisation which renders the simultaneous use of such numbers of deadly weapons all but perfectly safe; but any precaution which the experienced persons to whom the administration of these meetings is confided think desirable to take to render this safety doubly safe must be accepted without demur.

We observe, with some regret, that the prizes offered last year for the heavy telescope rifles with shot or shell have been discontinued. Believing, as we do, that weapons of that nature will in future wars be found, under certain circumstances, very useful, we cannot help hoping that it may be found possible to reopen the competition. The intended meeting of the Artillery Association at Sheehy's would give an opportunity of procuring the necessary range, if competitors would come forward. Neither are carbine prizes, we observe, specified in the by-laws, though an allusion is made to them in the programme. It is expected that the Artillery Association will combine carbine with great gun shooting at its meeting, it would seem a pity not to continue to make this competition a feature of the Wimbledon gathering.

One of the most important changes in the present by-laws is that respecting the deciding of ties. It has long been felt, at Wimbledon particularly, and to a great extent in all other places, that the system by which ties were decided was cumbersome and unsatisfactory, and at the Wimbledon meeting, last year, the inconvenience became utterly insupportable, and it was absolutely necessary to discover some less tedious method. The following extract from the by-laws will be understood by the following extract—

"Ties—When the firing takes place at more than one distance, ties shall be decided as follows: 1. The competitors shall stand at the longest distance in the competition. If still a tie, the competitors shall stand at the next shorter distance, and so on, until a tie is broken. 2. If still a tie, the competitors shall stand at the longest distance in the competition. If still a tie, the competitors shall stand at the next shorter distance, and so on, until a tie is broken. 3. If still a tie, the competitors shall stand at the longest distance in the competition. If still a tie, the competitors shall stand at the next shorter distance, and so on, until a tie is broken. 4. If still a tie, the competitors shall stand at the longest distance in the competition. If still a tie, the competitors shall stand at the next shorter distance, and so on, until a tie is broken. 5. If still a tie, the competitors shall stand at the longest distance in the competition. 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FOR SALE, A PATENT SAFETY, Horse, and Harrow.
386, Pitt-street South.

FOR SALE, A lot of first-class MILK COWS, newly calved. P. MARTIN, Newtown.

W. G. HENFREY has constantly FOR SALE, NEW MILK COWS, to come from the country as ordered.

FOR SALE, very cheap, 2 MILK GOATS. Apply Rev. T. Hayden, Upper Liverpool-street.

FOR SALE, 1250 Eggs, and 500 Withers, from the flocks of desirable at Moulton, Wellington, from the flocks of Edward Wingfield Yarns, Esq., M.P.

HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, 27th July, 1865.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLEN'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horse, carts, drays, buggies, waggon, spring-cart, &c. N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

Parisian-built Barouche.

MR. C. MARTIN has received instructions from L. Sentin, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY next, August 1st, at 12 o'clock,
A new and handsome harrow to make either a close or open carriage, very strong and light, either for one or two horses, with all the latest improvements, and well adapted for any one wishing to make one carriage answer both purposes.

To be seen at the Bazaar.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Bay platform horse
Tweed
Superior buggy horse
And a lot of young horses from Wellington.

To Butchers.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock,
About 20 bodies of beef, from Morpeth.

For Cattle.

At the Victoria Yards, MONDAY.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Stephen Schley, to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on MONDAY next, at half-past 2 o'clock,
160 prime bullocks, from 7 to 8 cwt.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. Richard Ridge to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 31st instant, at Mr. John Fuller's, at 11 o'clock,
A head of prime fat bullocks and speckled cows. They would be a first-rate lot for exportation, being very quiet.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. E. C. Robinson to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at Mr. John Fuller's, at 11 o'clock,
160 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from R. M. Fitzgerald, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at Mr. John Fuller's, at 11 o'clock,
160 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Railway Auction Produce Depot.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at his Depot, George-street South, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Butter, bacon, eggs, cheese, lard, poultry, fruit, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, straw, and chaff, by the truck load.

Terms, cash.

F. P. MEARES will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, at half-past 10, THIS DAY, July,
50 posts, 100 rails, 1000 palings 6 feet long, and 500 palings 5 feet long, all of the best ironbark.

Terms, cash.

LAVERACK and GIBSON will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, maize, potatoes, poultry, pigs, and calves.

Office—282, Pitt-street, and Windsor.

LAVERACK and GIBSON will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, the above.

Terms, cash.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

R. J. MACKENZIE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway Terminus, hay, straw, posts and rails, &c., at 10 a.m.

At Messrs. W. H. Mackenzie and Co.'s Depot, Farm and dairy produce, live stock, at 11 a.m.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, Unpressed hay, &c.

At Tower Street, at 11 o'clock, Butter, bacon, cheese, poultry, and other farm produce.

Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, July 28th, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
100 cases tallow
700 hides
Pork, bones, &c.

Terms, cash.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, July 28th, at 12 o'clock precisely,
50 cases tallow
1000 hides, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, July 28th, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, (cash sale),
Hides, calkins, &c.

Terms, cash.

LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, Clarence street, between King and Market-street,
About four hundred pairs of boots and shoes.

Terms, cash.

LISTER and BARNETT will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at their Bazaar, 94, King-street,
A large quantity of India and gentlemen's second-hand clothing, by order of John Brown.

FRIDAY, 28th July, at 11 o'clock.

Cleaning-out Sale.

To Cabinetmakers, Furnishers, and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. John Smith, who is relinquishing the cabinetmaking business, to sell by auction, on BRIDGEMAN next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Bridgeman next, to the Jew's Harp,
The whole of his stock of furniture, including and unfinished, comprising case and cedar bottom chairs, sofas, tables, washstands, &c., &c., &c.

A first-class state bedstead table, &c.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

THIS DAY, No. 6, Globe Road.

Household Furniture, &c.

MR. ASHER will sell by auction, on the University Hotel, No. 6, Globe Road, near the University Hotel, THIS DAY, Friday, the 28th July, at 11 o'clock,
Chests of drawers, chairs, dining and dressing tables, bedsteads, and bedding, household furniture, sofas, washstands, towel hampers, crockery and glassware, drawers, kitchen utensils, plated cruet frames, lamps, &c., &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

The HOUSE to be LET. Immediate possession.

OROCERRINS, OILMEN'S STORES.
Tea, Sugar, Rice, Soap, Candles, &c.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 28th July.

F. E. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises, No. 563, George-street, (between Liverpool and Goulburn streets), THIS DAY, 28th July, at 11 o'clock,
The stock of groceries, &c., consisting of
Tea, sugar, rice, soap, oatmeal
Sperm and mould candles, salt
Salad and castor oils, jams, bottled fruits
Salmun, lobsters, hams, sardines
Pickles, mustard, blue, starch, &c.
Terms, cash.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
New and second-hand clothing
Bed and table linen
Gold and silver watches, and jewellery
Fancy goods, and sundries.

Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, July 28th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Valuable Library of Useful and Scientific Works.

To Bookdealers and others.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, July 28th, at 11 o'clock,
A large and valuable library of useful and scientific works, handsomely bound.

Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, July 29th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

First-rate Theodolite, by Troughton and Sims
Surveyors' Instruments
Charts, &c., &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, July 29th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.

Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, July 29th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Parties Furnishing, Furniture Buyers, and others.

Very Superior Household Furniture and Effects.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, July 29th, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome tubular iron bedstead
Hair mattresses and pillows for same
Elegant wardrobe, with plate-glass door
Drawing and dining room furniture
Brilliant toned pianoforte
Handsome dinner service and breakfast service
Electro-plate, books, ornaments
Drawing and dining room furniture
Cameras and photographic goods and sundries.

Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, July 28th, at 11 o'clock.

Elegant Parian Gilt Vases and Figures
Toys of the best description
Fancy Goods
Jewellery, assorted
P. M. and Japan Tea Trays
Clocks, Pocket Books
Cigar Cases, &c., &c.

For Unreserved Sale.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, July 28th, at 11 o'clock,
Elegant Parian gilt vases and figures
Toys, fancy goods
Jewellery, clocks, trays
Pocket books and cigar cases.

Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern. All more or less 37-41-5 cases Maple-framed Engravings, assorted subjects—1 ditto assorted Toys.

To Buyers of Toys, Fancy Goods, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, July 28th, at 11 o'clock,
Elegant Parian gilt vases and figures
Toys, fancy goods
Jewellery, clocks, trays
Pocket books and cigar cases.

Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern, damaged.

FRIDAY, 28th July, 1865.

CUT GLASSWARE.
Pint and Quart Decanters, engraved, plain, &c.
Wines, Champagne, Jugs
Candles and tops, large and small
Green Glass Cups
Arch-ribbed Goblets
Tall Ale Glasses
Twisted Filter ditto ditto
Tumbler Bowls Ale, Arch-ribbed, &c., &c.

Important to Glassware Dealers, Buyers for the Interior, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 28th July, 1865, at 11 o'clock,
15 packages of cut glassware.

Terms, cash.

NEOHEAD TOBACCO CAYENDESH TOBACCO.

Without any Reserve.

On account of whom it may concern.

Slightly damaged by sea water.

Childley and Jones's Southern Twist.

Important

To Tobaccoists, Grocers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at Campbell's Bonded Stores, Campbell's Wharf, THIS DAY, 28th July, 1865, at 11 o'clock,
NEOHEAD TOBACCO.

On account of whom it may concern, slightly damaged by sea water.

NEOHEAD CAYENDESH TOBACCO.

20 cartons Negrohead twist tobacco
50 boxes Buckhorn, 10's
50 ditto Isabella, 10's, &c., &c.

To close reserve.

Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 28th July, 1865.

Electrophosed Ware.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 28th July, 1865, at 11 o'clock,
Cups, candlesticks, basins, peppers, mustards, tea and coffee sets, &c.

Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 28th July, 1865.

REGISTERED STOVES HALF-REGISTERED DITTO ELIPTIC DITTO.

To Builders, Contractors, Ironmongers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 28th July, 1865, at 11 o'clock,
50 register stoves, assorted patterns
Half-register ditto
25 elliptic ditto, &c.

In lots to suit purchasers.

Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Friday, 28th July, 1865.

Wove Hemp Halvers Leather ditto Manila Flax ditto Whiplows, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, 28th July, 1865, at 11 o'clock,
The above goods.

Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 28th July, 1865.

TO IRONMONGERS, SHIPPERS, and others.

Galvanized Iron
Nails, Hammer
Hand and Saw
Lamps, Shovels
Axes, Picks, Screws, &c.

To close a shipment.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 28th July, 1865, at 11 o'clock,
The above goods.

To close a shipment.

Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 28th July.

Stationery, Account Books
Printing and Packing Papers.

To Stationers
To Printers, Grocers, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general stationery, account books, &c., comprising
Blue and cream laid and wove note and letter papers, assorted weights
Printing paper, 15, 16, and 18 lb
Blue laid India paper, assorted weights
Coloured tissue paper
White ditto ditto
Dress to small-hand
Coloured note papers, assorted
Envelopes to match note papers
Blue laid envelopes
Cream laid ditto
Official envelopes
36-line brief
Fine red sealing wax, 20 sticks to a lb.
Paste boards, white and brown
Playing cards, plain and gold backs
Quill pens, quills
Fountain pens, Gillet's steel pens
Williams' magnifying glass
Medium ledgers, full calf, half-calf, bound, and half-bound, assorted
Demy ditto, ditto ditto
Medium journals, ditto ditto
Demy ditto, ditto ditto
Cash books, assorted
Letter books, memorandum books
Exercise and copybooks
Double double ditto further importations.
Printing inks, writing inks, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

BRIGHT AMBER ROSIN.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

To close a consignment.

55 Barrels
Ex Keying, from New York
In lots to suit purchasers.

To Merchants, Speculators, Shippers, Soap Sellers, Ironmongers, Stationers, Shipbuilders, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 28th July, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Ex Keying, from New York,
80 barrels finest bright amber rosin.
A very superior sample, the whole of which will positively be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, without the slightest reserve.

Terms, cash.

TOBACCO, TOBACCO.

Finest Virginia Negrohead Tobacco.
Ex Mataura, from Liverpool.
C. L. Baldwin's Crown Brand,
and T. H. Woody and Co.'s finest Negrohead.

For Unreserved Auction Sale, at the Australian Bond, FRIDAY, 28th July.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 28th July, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Ex Mataura, from Liverpool,
C. L. Baldwin's Crown Brand, Negrohead
18 barrels of T. H. Woody and Co.'s finest Negrohead, manufactured by the Foreman of the late David Dunlop, manufacturer of the celebrated Lion brand tobacco.
Without the slightest reserve.

Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 28th July, 1865.

TO IRONMONGERS, SHIPPERS, and others.

Galvanized Iron
Nails, Hammer
Hand and Saw
Lamps, Shovels
Axes, Picks, Screws, &c.

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Coloured tissue paper
White ditto ditto
Dress to small-hand
Coloured note papers, assorted
Envelopes to match note papers
Blue laid envelopes
Cream laid ditto
Official envelopes
36-line brief
Fine red sealing wax, 20 sticks to a lb.
Paste boards, white and brown
Playing cards, plain and gold backs
Quill pens, quills
Fountain pens, Gillet's steel pens
Williams' magnifying glass
Medium ledgers, full calf, half-calf, bound, and half-bound, assorted
Demy ditto, ditto ditto
Medium journals, ditto ditto
Demy ditto, ditto ditto
Cash books, assorted
Letter books, memorandum books
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Printing inks, writing inks, &c., &c.

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IMPORTANT.

To Gunsmiths, Ironmongers, Shoppers to New Zealand, and the adjoining colonies, Sportsmen, and others.

Large Unreserved Sale by Auction of PATENT FIREARMS.

TRANTEE'S Patent Double Trigger REVOLVERS, in subsidiary cases, with fittings complete.

ADAMS' Patent REVOLVERS, in oak and mahogany cases, with implements and fittings complete.

ADAMS' Patent REVOLVERS, with screwable butts, in subsidiary cases, with implements and fittings complete.

CALISHER and TERRY'S 30 Bore Patent CARBINES, with implements complete.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 31st July.</

